



TOURNAMENT OF SOVIET NATIONS: BIG SUCCESS

The participants and guests of the finals of the 8th Tournament of Soviet Nations, which 32 sports are played from May 11-August 5, unanimously acclaimed the Tournament as being nothing short of a spectacular success, and their opinion is shared by upwards of 95 million enthusiasts and sports enthusiasts who completed the tournament's earlier stages.

The keenly contested heats, which frequently required entries to set world or national records to win, launched many new names of great international promise and was a fitting culmination of this most popular sporting contest in the country.

The young people from 54 countries who attended gave the Tournament an international dimension and IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch appropriately underscored its big contribution to the promotion of the Olympic movement.



Triumph for Lithuanian soccer

Lithuanian footballers outplayed the Russian Federation 1-0 in the Lenin Central Stadium to pick up the Tournament of Soviet Nations title. Taking part were under-20 players, and specialists and fans alike got a good indication of this country's abundant fresh talent.

This is Lithuania's first such title. They will also receive the "Master of Sport of the USSR" ranking. The Russian Federation was thus assigned to silver, and Moscow trailed for bronze.

Handball

In a most exciting encounter, the Ukraine beat Lithuania 21-18 in the final of the Tournament title for men's handball.

The third placed Gussan Federation edged Moscow 21-20, depriving the all-time Tournament winners of any awards.

The Ukrainian women's side have won the title, too.

Grand slam for 18-year-old Natalya Yurchenko

Natalya Yurchenko, 18, from Rostov-on-Don (Russian Federation) has swept all of the Tournament's six gold awards for gymnastics — the all-around title, four individual events, and the Russian Federation team title. We duly congratulate her coach Stanislav Rastorelsky.

16-year-old Muscovite Dmitry Bilozertsev took the men's all-around title, becoming the youngest top all-arounder in Soviet gymnastics history, and with a record-breaking total of 117.1 points, while the Gussan Federation won the team title. Bilozertsev won the floor exercises, the pommel horse, and the horizontal bar; Yuri Korolyov took the free exercises and the parallel bars; Artur Akopyan triumphed in the vault; Yuri

Dressage honours for the Ukraine

The beautiful mounts called Barbara, Plot, and Rubik brought the Ukraine their first dressage Tournament title yet. 1980 Olympic team award winners Yuri Kevshin and Vova Miashevich and up-and-coming Olga Klimko amassed 4,920



Lithuanian football players with the winners' cup. ● Juhilant fans.



Tatyana Alyabyeva, the Russian Federation winner of the three-metre springboard event. ● Tournament samba bout in the under-82 kg division. ● 100 m freestyle winner Sergei Sakhov from Moscow.



100 m freestyle winner Sergei Sakhov from Moscow.

Visitors' views on the Tournament

Marla Moschellu (Greece), Olympian High Priestess.

The two weeks I spent in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Sports Committee passed like a dream.

I, who in the 1980 Moscow Olympic Games was unfortunate to miss the Games, but your athletes and facilities and the Tournament of Soviet Nations gave me a far idea of what a marvellous event it was.

I was fascinated by your amazing hiding gymnasts, who take the phenomenally punishing exercises in their stride and by the skills and grace of your female hockey players who have introduced this line sport to me I would like to see sculptures of them all.

But what fascinated me most were the Soviet people, their open hearts, and their hospitality in their games and who, I now know for sure, are totally against war.

Sappi Nurminen (Finland), Greco-Roman wrestling judge, International Category.

YUSKEY

● Masters Yemel Dagilim Vorebelen Coddess Yossevelok sokok Bey og lu Hen No. 5/2. Cegololu. Istanbul

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Peace activists march on Washington

New York. "No to nuclear weapons." "Prevent the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe." are two of the slogans highlighting Peace March 83, mounted by Scandinavian women on an Oslo-Washington route.

At a press conference here women activists from Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden sounded their grave anxiety over the escalating world tensions caused by the US military buildup. The chief goal of the march is to prevent the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe, stressed Norwegian peace advocate, Tonil Bie. A colleague emphasized that one of the main aims of

their anti-war movement was to put an end to the production, testing and deployment of all types of nuclear weapons.

A statement issued by the marchers notes that 75 per cent of Dutch and 70 per cent of Norwegians are against the deployment of American Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Europe. Petitions protesting against the deployment have already been signed by 1,000,000 residents in Sicily, which is planned to host some of the missiles. Over 150 municipal councils in Britain have declared their cities nuclear-free zones, while two-thirds of the British population are opposed to the deployment of cruise missiles.

CHURCHMEN VOTE FOR PEACE

Vancouver. At the last end-of-the-year assembly of the World Council of Churches, religious leaders from 100 nations discussed moves to take to avert nuclear war and preserve peace on this planet. A statement passed by an overwhelming majority of votes condemned the nuclear arms race and branded the production, deployment, and possible use of such weapons as "crimes against humanity."

Under no conditions can nuclear war be just or justified, stressed the document of the assembly, which urged the governments of all nations in possession of such weapons unconditionally to abandon the nuclear first-strike doctrine. The

delegates rejected speculation on the possibility of a "limited" use of nuclear weapons, describing this as extremely dangerous. In this regard the Council vigorously protested NATO's plans to deploy the new generation American nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe.

The assembly voiced its opposition to US military intervention in Central America and condemned Washington's attempts to destabilize the legitimate government in Nicaragua, as well as the policy of genocide in Guatemala and El Salvador practised by the pro-American regimes against their own people.

Wladimir BALYBERDIN: there were 32 starters—but now there are many more of us

The Soviet members of the International Moscow-Washington "Bike for Peace-83" tour have come home after crossing five continents under the aegis of peace, covering a punishing 23,000 km together with followers from Norway, the US, Finland, and Sweden. On the way they gathered signatures on their "Appeal to the United Nations and the peoples of the world", urging the leaders of great powers to pledge their responsibility to humankind to avert nuclear war. It also urges

the leaders of all nations, women, men, and youth in share this responsibility with the great powers, intensifying joint action for peace.

Thousands of people signed the Appeal, among them mayors of over 60 cities, governors of provinces, MPs and public organizational activists.

At a ceremony in the UN New York headquarters the Appeal was handed over to UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. In accepting it, he stressed that the drive for peace



The Soviet cyclists who took part in the "Bike for Peace-83" tour are back home again.

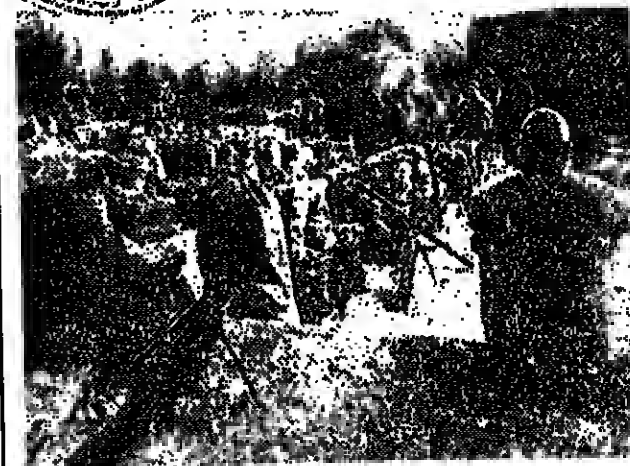
POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

At its regular weekly meeting the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee discussed and approved the results of the meeting between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuri Andropov and Comrade Alvaro Cunhal, General Secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party. There was high praise for the fact that the meeting had confirmed the two parties' unanimous view of the importance of the struggle for peace and the prevention of nuclear war, and their determination to continue to develop friendly cooperation on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and of proletarian internationalism.

The Politbureau considered progress on implementation of the Food Programme targets for expanded production and increased deliveries of mineral fertilizer and other means of chemicalization for agriculture.

Also examined and approved were proposals from the Council of Ministers of the USSR for raising the efficiency of thermal energy facilities in towns and other settlements in this country. Their implementation will enable us to considerably improve the provision of thermal power to cities and other populated areas.

Other matters relating to internal and international affairs were likewise considered.



The US and France are stepping up their military interference in Chad. The Pentagon has dispatched post-haste to the country heavy artillery and so-called instructors, who are in effect regular troops. About 200 French paratroopers have also arrived at Ndjamena. Within the framework of the interventionist operation implemented by Paris, the French expeditionary force in Chad is to be brought up to a total of 500 men. French officers will command light troops and the military contingents from Zaire and certain other African states which are taking part in the conflict. In the photo: French paratroopers before dispatch from Yombouye.

MONTH OF SOVIET-INDIAN FRIENDSHIP

A meeting had been held in Moscow to mark the 30th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of India and the 12th anniversary since the signing of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and India. In accordance with tradition, the meeting served as the official opening of the Month of Soviet-Indian Friendship.

Included in the programme for the Month are exhibitions, seminars, meetings and visits to various enterprises, as well as Festival of Indian Films.



A Sikh.

'ROUND INDIA'

This is the name of an exhibition which has opened at Friendship House, in Moscow. It comes within the framework of the Month of Soviet-Indian Friendship marking the 30th anniversary of India's independence and the 12th anniversary

of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation. On display are 100 works by Nikolai Veltchko, famous Russian artist of the Soviet-Indian Friendship, drawings, and water colours depicting the traditions of Indian people, and the country's outstanding monuments and nature.

Veltchko only spent a short time in India, but the country impressed him deeply.



Soviet-Indian Friendship Cultural Centre.

MAJOR MANOEUVRES BY PENTAGON

New York. Joint US Egyptian war games, code-named Sinai 83, have begun in Egypt, according to an Associated Press report. These large-scale exercises, which about seven thousand US servicemen of the interventionist "rapid deployment force" are taking part, will also be held in Sudan, Oman and Somalia. The games involve the use of major military technology as well as of US transport planes and of several planes belonging to the AWACS (Airborne Warning and Control System) class.

The main purpose of these provocative manoeuvres, being held in an explosive region of the world where tension has long been present, is to secure a wider US military presence. They represent an attempt to thrust US military political diktat on a number of Arab and African countries.

Mexico City. US military transport planes have airlifted combat weapons, ammunition and various military equipment from the United States to Honduras. At the same time consignments of military cargo have arrived in Panama, Puerto Rico and other countries of the region. Military trucks and helicopters deliver cargo from the airfields to areas where the US troops taking part in the "large-scale" Big Pine 2 war games are concentrated.

(Continued on page 8)

Protest to U.S. Embassy

While on a routine commercial voyage in the Pacific Ocean, off the Central American Coast, the Soviet merchant vessel, the "Alexander Otyanov", became a target for provocative action by US Navy ships.

In violation of the generally acknowledged rules governing the freedom of navigation, US Navy ships — destroyers bearing the wide numbers 8 and 901, and a frigate (side number 1060) approached the Soviet vessel at a close distance and subjected it to impermissible questioning incompatible with the practice of international navigation. In

addition, a helicopter took off from the destroyer and circled round the "Alexander Otyanov" photographing it.

A note from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR has been delivered to the US Embassy in Moscow protesting at these actions which, it is stressed, cannot be viewed otherwise than as open lawlessness and dangerous arbitrariness. The US Government should realize that full responsibility for all possible consequences arising out of such actions will rest entirely with the American side.

ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"MAN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MAN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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UN DISCUSSES
NORTH AFRICA

New York. The UN Security Council has started to consider the dangerous situation that has been created in certain areas of the Mediterranean, the Middle East and Africa. In the wake of American military provocations against Libya, the Council has been convened at the latter country's request.

Opening the discussion, the Libyan representative A. Burwin stressed that large contingents of US naval forces are concentrated off Libyan coasts. US military planes make daily provocative flights near the Libyan border, clearly seeking a pretext for armed conflict. The present dangerous developments are part of the aggressive policy, carried out by the USA, with relation to Libya. Weighing in cannot get accustomed to the idea that it no longer has military bases on Libyan territory, and US monopolies no longer control the oil industry.

Gross interference into other countries' affairs is a typical

feature of American policy, stressed the Syrian representative, A. M. Al-Ast. Washington arbitrarily enforces a particular region of the world to its within its "zone of vital interests". American arms are then hastily despatched to the region, followed by military "advisors" and the "rapid deployment force".

It is obvious that such actions, the USA's hegemonical claims to the role of "international policeman", are in glaring contradiction to the basic principles of the UN Charter, and to the United States' obligations as permanent member of the Security Council, said the Soviet representative, R. Ovinnikov. It is clear why the USA and other NATO countries voted against the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention in the Domestic Affairs of States adopted in 1961 by the UN General Assembly.



His favorite pastime.

Photo by Konstantin Rybnikh

NAMIBIA: WHO IS DRAGGING
OUT SETTLEMENT?

New York. The South African regime is going to fulfill lengths to prevent the liberation of illegally occupied Namibia. In line with a Security Council decision, UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar has held talks with representatives of the "frontline" states and SWAPO, as well as with the "contact group" of five Western nations led by the USA, and is due to submit a report on the

outcome of the consultations to facilitate the early granting of independence to Namibia (before August 31).

This move was necessitated by the complete lack of progress on the Security Council Resolution No. 435 calling for an end to racist regime's occupation of Namibia and for the holding of genuinely free elections there, under international supervision. Pretoria, however, remains

robustly opposed to the UN will. Its latest gambit, the decision to set up a "constitutional" committee, is vigorously rebuffed by most UN members, and by the non-aligned nations which have issued a special statement condemning the racist ploys. It has been stressed to UN circles that the racist's procrastinating tactics are supported by the USA and Western powers acting as self-styled "go-betweens" in bringing about a settlement of the Namibian problem.

Disturbances in the Dominican Republic

Pasadena. The Dominican Republic has been swept by a wave of protests against the repressive and unyielding situation, against the hard economic situation of the working people and the government's foreign policy which supports the Reagan administration's interventionist plans in the Caribbean. Towns and rural communities have become the scene of strikes, mass rallies and demonstrations condemning the

Lies
exposed

New York. Afghanistan is a badly deceived fabrication by the alleged violation by its of Pakistan's air space, says a letter by Afghan People's Representative to the UN, M. Farid Zaki. He is circulated as an official document of the UN General Assembly and the Security Council. The alleged violation of the air space of Pakistan is a lie, says the letter. The document is played.

In advancing its volatile changes, the Government of Pakistan is thus siding with up its armed interference to the detriment of Afghanistan, says the letter. By erasing and negating the reality of the situation, the government is thus sending the message to the world that it is against the hard-working peaceful people there, who are overtly interfering in its internal affairs, the document points out.

BRITAIN DIGGING
IN ON FALKLANDS

London. The British Conservative Government is leaping to the Falklands (Malvinas) conflict by negotiation, choosing power policy instead, says a letter by British Foreign Office representative to the UN, M. Farid Zaki. He is circulated as an official document of the UN General Assembly and the Security Council. The alleged violation of the air space of Pakistan is a lie, says the letter. The document is played.

Rather than seeking a diplomatic solution to the conflict in the South Atlantic the Conservative have opted to an accelerated militarization of the islands. They now have a strong presence there more than twice the number of the local population. Work is afoot to expand the airfield and set up radar systems, and large British naval units are patrolling in the South Atlantic. The government is thinking of using the "Falklands" as a "rapid deployment force" now being created in Britain on the American model.

The Conservatives' colonial ambitions are causing increasing concern of the British public. Statements by British MPs and politicians are warning that the 800,000,000 pounds the government annually spends to maintain and expand the "Falklands fortress" are directly needed by Britain herself, as it is going through its most acute economic crisis in the past 50 years.

MAJOR MANOEUVRES
BY PENTAGON

(Continued from page 1)

Local observers note that this is the first time that American manoeuvres in the region have been linked to such colossal financial expenditure and a "key" to build many facilities, defence facilities, bridges, roads and radar stations. For this reason, political circles in many Latin American countries see the Pentagon's manoeuvres as an act of intimidation by Washington in its efforts to bring about a settlement of the Namibian problem.

Opposition to Reagan
policy grows

New York. Five Democratic presidential candidates for the 1984 elections disagree with the Reagan administration's nuclear arms policy. When questioned by a public opinion poll, the Committee of Political Action to halt the arms race, John Glenn, Alan Cranston, Ernest P. Hollings, Gary Hart and former Vice-President Walter F. Mondale stated their opposition to the Reagan administration's policy of nuclear arms race.

Freezing American and Soviet weapons, Glenn noted, could be the first important step towards serious reductions in nuclear weapons stockpile and prevent the proliferation of such weapons worldwide. Asked whether the Soviet Union was superior to the USA in nuclear arms, which is the assertion of the Reagan administration, the candidates all denied the idea, UN points out.

FACTS
and EVENTS

Q The Reagan administration has decided to replace Nicholas A. Valters as Assistant Secretary for Near East and South Asian Affairs. Valters, who played a key role in the administration's Middle East policy, is made US ambassador to Egypt. The current US ambassador to Saudi Arabia, Richard W. Murphy will be taking over the post.

WHAT LIES BEHIND THE
ANTONOV CASE

Sofia. BTA, the Bulgarian news agency, has released a booklet, "Antonov's Proof", which shows up the false nature of the Western propaganda allegations about Antonov's complicity in the attempt on the life of the Pope in May, 1981. It is demanded that Antonov, a citizen of Bulgaria, who has been illegally arrested, and is in an Italian prison, should be freed. It is noted in the booklet that those who have orchestrated

'LEGIONNAIRES DISEASE'
MAKES HEADLINES AGAIN

Madrid. News has filtered in from the San Gregorio military proving ground, outside Saragossa and situated near a US air force base, of the deaths of General Jose Cruz Requejo, Lieutenant Colonel Roman Rodriguez and of another three unnamed officers. The so-called legionnaires disease was officially cited as the cause of death. Over a dozen other servicemen have been urgently hospitalized. Spanish doctors believe the virus of "untypical pneumonia", which has already claimed the lives of some 300



USA. Members of the "Peace camp" picked at the initiative of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom met in the Pentagon's military base, continuing their picketing to protest against the policy of nuclear blackmail being carried out by the Washington administration, in order to achieve its aim of deploying new US nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Photo ADN-TASS

IRON CONCRETE

Bulgarian scientists have developed what they call iron concrete, a concrete reinforced with thin metal threads. It is especially effective for building thin-wall structures, intricate shapes, pipes and even beds for machine tools.

FIGHTING CYCLONES

Researches at the meteorological department attached to the Indian Government have designed a computerized radar for forecasting cyclones and floods.

Taking the data on the precipitation, atmospheric pressure, the direction and speed of wind within a 750-kilometre radius, the plant can pinpoint in time the exact location of disaster-threatened areas. The beauty of this invention is that it allows enough time for emergency measures to be taken to save people, animals and property from the destructive effects of cyclones and floods which suddenly hit different areas of the country almost every year.

Science
and technologyFRIDGE WORTH ITS
WEIGHT IN GOLD

A refrigerator powered by the sun has been designed in Egypt. Three to four hours of scorching tropical heat provides the fridge with the equivalent of a kilo of ice worth of cold.

ELECTRIC COACH

FOR 25 PASSENGERS

British Leyland has announced that it is soon to produce battery-powered 25-seater coaches. Rechargeable batteries power the coach for distances of up to 60 kilometres.

WIND POWER

The Dutch Government has approved the decision to build the first ever wind power generator "depot", and plans to set up over 20 "wind" turbines in Saxterum on the North Sea coast. The wind-powered stations will have an overall capacity of 10,000 kW.

provided by the Turkish terrorist Agca who is in prison in Italy, has now been blown sky-high, a new, hastily concocted truth has been circulated about S. Antonov's alleged "spylog activities". It is clear, states the BTA news agency, that the campaign of calumny against socialist Bulgaria and the Soviet Union is needed by the US administration and NATO countries in order to poison international situation and weaken the peoples' movement against the Washington-sponsored arms race.

OF INTEREST

Potato museum

Johns about the Belgium with a pocket of "trile" in his hands — as potato chips are called in Belgium — are very popular in France and the Netherlands. The night of people eating chips in the night of Antwerp as for instance the night of Muscovites eating tea cress. All over Europe Belgium consumes over a hundred kilograms of potatoes a year, or twice as much as the other West Europeans.

To pay homage to this highly respected vegetable, the world's

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

WHAT BROUGHT THE GUATEMALAN
COUP ABOUT

It is easy toathom the rationale behind the recent palace coup in Guatemala—General Rios Montt had taken out of favour with his Washington protectors, and they moved urgently to topple him from the dictatorial throne in favour of a more suitable person which they have in Humberto Mejia, IZVESTIA points out.

The toppled dictator has on his conscience scores of thousands of lives of exterminated compatriots in a genuine genocide which produced an outcry in Latin America and condemnation by the world public. As well, faced with escalating domestic pressure Rios Montt was forced to admit the possibility of some "elections" next summer, something that Washington would never agree to.

The events in Guatemala are an element of US aggressive policy in Central America. The imperialist conspiracy against Nicaragua and the politics in El Salvador, underpinned by a crude show of military power, require, as Washington sees it, the toughening of the policies of the dictatorial regimes in the entire region, the paper points out.

FRANCE EQUIVOCATES

France is being quite equivocal in the conflict in Chad. On the one hand, it pretends to be only keeping its pledges concerning the defence of that nation and holding back from direct interference, while on the other President Francois Mitterrand is sending there French servicemen and mercenaries, IZVESTIYA GAZETA writes. Also, which articles of the treaty he has with Chad could excuse the sending there of modern weapons, including missiles and anti-aircraft systems? Who else could use them except the mercenaries and the French "specialists"?

The truth is that Mitterrand has an African policy similar to that of Reagan, and his events in Chad help the Africans become aware of the danger to them coming from France, the newspaper argues.

MILITARISM AND HUNGER

Rural workers grow and produce what man needs most—food. They are opposed to all military aspirations, stressed G. Langier, General Secretary of the Trade Unions International of Agricultural and Forestry Workers, in an interview with the TRUD newspaper.

It is not just that should a thermodynamic catastrophe occur it will destroy everyone and everything, including farmers, he said. Millions of workers in our industry are profoundly interested in peace, for they are probably hurried hit by the consequences of the unprecedented arms race and the economic crisis gripping capitalist countries.

Georg Langier cited some figures illustrating worldwide food shortages—more than 450 million people suffer from malnutrition, more than 1,000 million are underfed. The situation is especially grave in developing countries: 37 per cent of East and South-East Asia's population go hungry, 32 per cent in Africa and 13 per cent in Latin America. 40-50 billion dollars, representing only 8-10 per cent of all military expenditure, are required in order to combat effectively hunger worldwide. By cancelling the construction of only one atomic nuclear reactor, enough money would be released to send 2,800,000 tonnes of wheat to developing countries. All these facts show that the struggle against hunger is inseparable from the struggle for peace.

AMERICA'S PLAN TO 'LOCK' THE MEDITERRANEAN

There is more to the build-up of the American military presence in the Mediterranean than the latter's proximity to European socialist states, writes the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA newspaper. For it is also from this vantage point on the southern flank of the aggressive NATO bloc that the United States is able most efficiently to threaten the Middle and Near East, to keep North Africa within its aim and to exert pressure upon its South-European allies.

The nuclear threat is supplemented by the growing threat of armed invasion by major military units, being formed in the United States especially for the purpose. To ensure their rapid transfer the Pentagon seeks to establish additional transshipment points and other infrastructure along a route lying from the United States—through the Atlantic and Mediterranean—to the Middle East, and recently, using the events in Chad as a pretext, to Africa as well. All this anti-peace activity is evidence of Washington's desire to "lock" the Mediterranean Sea. An important region linking three continents with culture to the Atlantic and Indian oceans. By "locking" the Med, Washington hopes to bring pressure to bear on Algeria, Libya, Cyprus, Syria and other sovereign states, whose guilt it is that they refuse to bow to US dictate.

They escaped
heading for police

Twenty-eight prisoners in a Rio de Janeiro jail took several months to prepare an escape. They managed to make the key for the door in the wall so they could escape through the underground sewers. After several hours of wandering they found an exit and emerged to the street, just five metres from a police station. All the escaped convicts were returned to the prison.

1981 02 16

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

GULNABAT ASHIROVA

"Roles may be difficult or easy, or inconspicuous, there are famous, star parts... To play Katharina is a great happiness for an actress," says Gulnabat Ashirova, who plays the lead in Shakespeare's "The Taming of the Shrew", produced for the first time at the Turkmen State Drama Theatre.

In the seven years that have passed since Ashirova graduated from the State Institute for Theatre Art (GITIS), in Moscow, she has played 30 major roles at the theatre. She is G. R. Gogol's "Anna Karenina", Lady Anne in Shakespeare's "Richard III", Beatrice in Goldoni's "Servant of Two Masters", and Nodzhda in Pogodin's "Kana Villi a Gna". But Katharina is her favourite.

"Coming from Turkmenistan," says the actress, "I feel close to Shakespeare's heroines and understand them. And though 'The Taming of the Shrew' can be interpreted and produced in different ways our production is a hymn to the conquering love which conquers all obstacles."

When still a schoolgirl, Gulnabat never thought that her dream of becoming an actress



was to come true. She tried hard at acting in various amateur theatricals, but her dream remained a mirage on the horizon. Then, while still in the 9th form, she received an offer to act in a film. Though the role was small one, it was a successful debut for Gulnabat. And now when everyone began telling her that she would end up

would come true. She tried hard at acting in various amateur theatricals, but her dream remained a mirage on the horizon. Then, while still in the 9th form, she received an offer to act in a film. Though the role was small one, it was a successful debut for Gulnabat. And now when everyone began telling her that she would end up

"People tried to dissuade her: it would be quicker to graduate from the studio in Ashkhabad, than to the capital where five years of study were required. In the time saved she could play any number of roles... Gulnabat wavered, but was eventually persuaded to go to Moscow by Vladimir Smirnov, the professor in charge of selecting young people of talent for training in Moscow."

"I remember he said to me at the time," the actress goes on, "Now youth is on your side, but it will go, and you won't have acquired perfection in your art. How right he was!"

FACTS and EVENTS

Variously art. Vladimir Danilin, of the USSR, has won a Grand Prix at the 13th International Festival of Modern Music at Karlovy Vary, Czechoslovakia. Compelling were 600 entrants from 16 countries. Children were a privileged group at the festival — on meeting someone wearing the festival badge they could request an immediate show of his skill — for the festival charter made it obligatory to comply with their wishes.

Books. The publication of a unique 15-volume American Literature Series continues in the Soviet Union. The latest volume in the series containing short stories by Henry James, the American classical writer, was sold out within a few days. And this despite the fact that a two-volume edition of work by the same author was published in a large edition, earlier in the year. Apart from books devoted to individual writers, collections of American poetry, dramaturgy and folklore have already been published, or are being prepared, for publication.



JOAQUIN MURIETA FILMED AND STAGED

Each one of the 120 feature films released every year by the Soviet Union's 19 studios is watched by tens of millions of Soviet people. A new film "The Star and Death of Joaquin Murietta" is now being shown in cities and villages all over the country—it remains to be seen whether it will be a box-office hit.

The legend of Joaquin Murietta, the heroic Latin American, the slender of the deprived and noble popular avenger, has been alive for over a century. The prominent Chilean poet Pablo Neruda wrote a dramatic poem based on the legend. It was made into a play by the Moscow poet and translator Pavel Grushko and into a rock-opera by composer Alexei Rybnikov. This rock-opera version of the legend, directed by Mark Zakharov, is to be seen at the Lenin Komsomol Theatre. It is an extremely successful production. It is also performed by the Moscow Plastic Drama Ensemble. It has been recorded by the Melodia Company and

broadcast over the radio. Now the Latin American folk hero has been filmed. The musical film drama "The Star and Death of Joaquin Murietta" has been produced at the Moscow Gorky Film Studios by the young producer Vladimir Grammatikov. Joaquin is played by the talented Andrei Khronikov. I think the film is good, the popular Moscow actress, Irina Mikolajevskaya said after seeing it. It is a blend of the lyrical and epic. It blends the life of Joaquin Murietta and the life of his people, his personal life and the march of history, resulting in a generalization which clearly shows the impact of time.

Moscow's latest second stage

Many Moscow theatres over the past few years have acquired second stages: the Ari Theatre, the Moscow, the Malaya Bronnaya and the Yermolova theatres, for instance.

These smaller stages broaden the opportunities available to the company, allowing it to experiment. Now the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre has opened its own second stage to the theatre foyer. The opening performance was the opera "Il campanello di notte" by the Italian composer Giuseppe Donizetti, which was given its first Moscow production.

The producer Olga Ivonova showed ingenuity in the use she made of the interior of the foyer, the bright costumes making up for the lack of decor. The opera is conducted by Vladimir Kozhukhar, the theatre's chief conductor. The theatre plans to produce both little-known classics and new Soviet compositions on its second stage.

Igor KAZENIN

BAYAN-PLAYER TOURS BRITAIN

A two-week tour of Britain by world-famous Soviet bayan (a kind of accordion) player, Yuri Kazakov, has been a great success. Kazakov on his third visit to Britain played in London, Scotland, South Yorkshire and other cities and regions to the

most varied of audiences ranging from music lovers in London, to workers in steel and mining in Yorkshire, and in his repertoire included Russian, Ukrainian and Polish folk tunes in his own arrangement.

A recovered Vasnetsov

"The Decembrist" by Vasnetsov, restored to its original appearance, is one of the works on view at an exhibition recently opened in Leningrad, called "New Discoveries by Soviet Restorers".

Vasnetsov painted this monumental canvas, measuring 51 square metres, between 1905 and 1904. It used to be hung on one of the walls of St. George's Cathedral, in the town of Gus Khristalov, north of Moscow. Time played havoc with the picture, wiping its surface and damaging the layer of paint in many places, and in 1981 it was



Our photographer, Boris Kozlov, captures two moments from the performances now being given by the Moscow State Ballet at the Lenin Stadium Palace of Sports. A fragment from the "Cinderella Suite" (right), and "Harlequin", a choreographic composition, performed by soloist Zolys Shukhrav.

WHAT'S ON!

August 13-15

THEATRES

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). Guest performances by the Sverdlovsk Theatre of Musical Comedy, 13 — Grokhovskiy, "The Cook", 14 (not) — Pellamoni, "Series of Obstacles", 15 — Offenbach, "La vogue dans le lune".

Chamber Musical Theatre (71 Leninsky Prospekt). 13 — Pushkinskaya, "The Miser", 14 — Sverdlovsk, "The Soldier's Tale", Moscow Miniatures Theatre (performing at the Moscow Theatre of the Hermitage Gardens, 3 Karetny Rydki, 15 — Zhenskoy, "Selected Miniatures".

FILMS

And to a Quiet Life (Mosfilm Studio). About a young man, who jaded up life for his fellow villagers. Cinema: "Rodina" (S. Samoylovskaya St. Metro Samoylovskaya). Happy Landing (the GDR). About the amazing adventures of a young man.

EXHIBITORS

Moscow Art Theatre (34, 4 floor, Prospekt Leninsky). An exhibition of the theatre's set designs for the plays "Hamlet" and "The Merry Wives of Windsor". Dated, except Monday, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

BUSINESS

COOPERATION IN ACTION

The Swedish firm Sandvik is looking into a Soviet offer to produce jointly several types of equipment, in particular pipeline valves, special Sandvik valves and their sales on the market of the two sides, as well as in third countries, Sweden, director of the Sandvik Corporation department, responsible for trade with the USSR, told ANL.

He said that Sandvik Corporation took part in producing a set of tools for the Soviet Kamaz and Bolaz motor factories, for the triangular tractor plant in Chibokov, on Volga, and the Atom-100 works. The firm also helped build a hard-alloy plant in Moscow, and to assist the production of tools of great Soviet plants.

Today potatoes are grown by 10 nations and during good years the USSR accounts for a third of world production.

Quite fittingly, the 2nd International show "Machines, equipment and instruments for potato cultivation, harvesting and processing" is now held in Minsk, capital of Byelorussia, a major Soviet potato-growing republic in the west of the country.

Sandvik Corporation has been doing business for many years with V/O Stankomput. Under an agreement the firm supplies tools for export Soviet machine tools and buys the Soviet "elton" hard alloy for sales through its distributors. It also has co-operation agreement with V/O Avtopromimport and Licensimport.

In 1975, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and Sandvik agreed upon scientific and technological cooperation, with several joint groups of experts set up to coordinate and implement joint ventures in various fields. To enhance the agreement the firm signed protocols on scientific and technological cooperation with several Soviet industrial ministries.

Machinery for handling potatoes

There are 50 firms from Austria, Britain, Hungary, the GDR, Holland, Poland, the USA, Finland, France, West Germany, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, and Japan, which will display potato sowing treatment and harvesting machinery and transport, grinding, weighing and packaging equipment. Also on show will be equipment for making starch and foodstuffs out of potatoes, for selecting and growing seeds and so on.

'For open world trade and technical progress'

Nearly 6,000 firms from various countries will attend the Leipzig autumn fair, whose motto is "For open world trade and technical progress", fair director Siegfried Fischer told a Berlin press conference. On show will be the latest achievements in microelectronics, on view will be the latest in electronic, chemical and motor products, as well as research and medical instruments, textile machinery and factories, Tajikistan

and Volgograd will have separate displays.

As before, the other socialist countries will show their latest products. 250 machine tools and machines, products of bilateral and multilateral cooperation will testify to the growing cooperation between the industrial nations in developing the latest technology. There will also be big displays from West Germany, the USA, France, Japan, Austria and other capitalist countries.

11 p.m. Metro Prospekt Marz. Exhibition: 11 p.m. to 1 a.m. at the Lenin Stadium Palace of Sports. A fragment from the "Cinderella Suite" (right), and "Harlequin", a choreographic composition, performed by soloist Zolys Shukhrav.

Children's Sports Grounds (Luzhniki). 14, 15 — International friendly matches between USSR-US youth teams. On 14 — at 4 p.m., on 15 — at 5 p.m.

SKATING

Olimpiyskiy Sports Complex (Metro Prospekt Marz). 13, 14, 15 — mass skating on ice in the covered stadium. On 13 and 14 — at 8.30 p.m., on 14 — at 1.30 p.m.; 4.30 p.m.; 7.30 p.m.

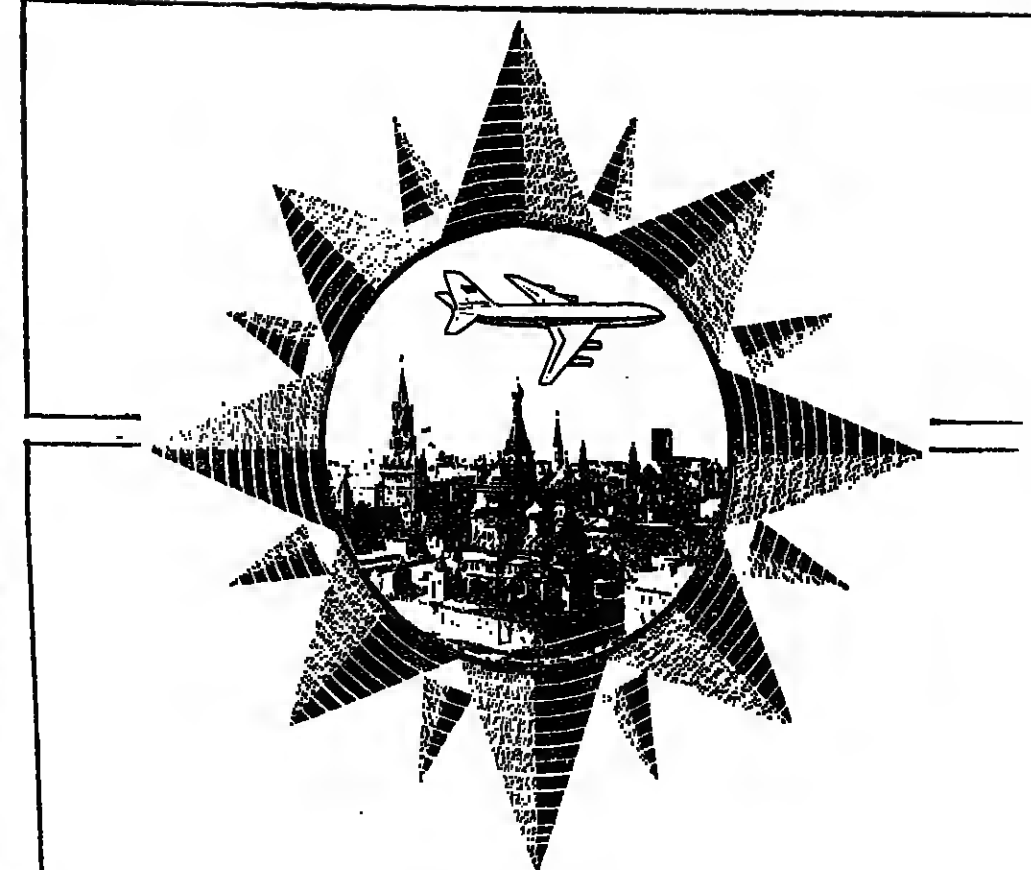
WEATHER

August 13-15

Dry and fair with some cloud, expected to change to overcast weather with little change in temperature. On August 13 it will range in the daytime from 23°-28°C, and later from 21°-25°C. Evening breeze at the beginning of the period, later W and SW wind, 3-7 mps.

TRANSPORT HOURS

Metro 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 5 kopeks. Trams 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 4 kopeks. Buses 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 3 kopeks. Taxis 24-hour service twenty kopeks on the meter. To begin plus 20 kopeks per kilometre. Ordering a cab 24-hour service. Telephone 215-00-00. Communal cabs (over 40 rubles in the city) 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. Fare 15 kopeks.



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АЭРОФЛОТ
Soviet airlines

Cellulose factory in Siberia: a joint venture

The Ust-Ilimsk cellulose factory on the banks of the Siberian Angara River is now producing 1,100 tonnes of bleached cellulose a day. This factory is the joint venture of six CMEA countries: the USSR, Bulgaria, the GDR, Hungary, Romania, and Poland. Each receives a share of the output.

The joint construction was divided up as follows. The USSR designed the project and supplied the equipment; the GDR and Romania supplied the structures for the building while Bulgaria provided the wall and roof panels. The suspended ceiling came from Hungary. Workers from the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR and Poland worked side by side on the project.

The Ust-Ilimsk factory is the first industrial facility to be built under the coordinated plan for multilateral integration measures sponsored by CMEA. The plan is being successfully fulfilled. The socialist countries are building a nickel factory in Cuba and conducting large-scale geological prospecting in Mongolia. A great deal is being done in Vietnam to develop the local power, coal, oil and gas industries as part of CMEA coordination.

Contacts and contracts

In accordance with the contracts concluded by Stankomput with Bulgaria, Hungary and the GDR, large batches of Soviet-made metal-cutting and metal-removal machine tools are to be delivered to those countries in 1983, including numerically controlled machine tools, automatic multi-spindle machines, and other high performance equipment, as well as pre-fabricating plant.

Under the contracts concluded by Mechimport with the firm of Kone, Finland and Mitsubishi, Japan, equipment for lifts and escalators for office buildings, hotels, etc., will be delivered to this country from Finland, and powerful freight lifts from Japan.

Large contracts signed by Mechimport provide for the delivery to Bulgaria, in 1983, of Soviet instrumentation, including optical electronic instruments, Czechoslovakia is to receive electrical measuring instruments as well as Gazi-2, Kellado and Iner equipment.

We'll never forget your hospitality

Seamen from various ships in the world are to spend their spare time at the House of Culture in the Far Eastern port of Nakhodka.

There are lots of things going on there, like question and answer sessions in the lecture hall, conducted by Vasily Khodakov, leader of the Nakhodka ship repair works and lawyer Nym Smirnov. The hall is also used for amateur art performances by people employed at local factories.

The leading group of the

CONSTRUCTION OF THERMAL POWER STATIONS WITH SOVIET AID

Thermal power stations built in the Korean People's Democratic Republic with Soviet aid, account for over half the republic's power output. Specialists from both countries are involved in the construction of the biggest of them, located at Pukchong. When the final 16th unit goes into operation at this station by the end of the year, capacity will have been brought up to 1,600,000 kW.

Another thermal power station, now being built at Chongjin to Soviet design, will have generators, turbines, transformers, chemical water treatment facilities and other equipment supplied by the Soviet Union.

Intourist news

There is a wide choice of newspapers and magazines in English, Japanese, Spanish and other languages. The local bar is a very popular place, too. We try to make foreign guests enjoy themselves in our town as best they can, by introducing them to the director of the Nakhodka ship repair works and lawyer Nym Smirnov. The hall is also used for amateur art performances by people employed at local factories.

The leading group of the